

RICHMOND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

of

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for

1 9 5 0

Austin Priestman, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
(Univ. Edin.)

August 1951.



To the Chairman, Mrs. Graham and Gentlemen of the  
Richmond Rural District Council.

Mrs. Graham and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report  
for 1950.

The general health of the District for the year under review would appear to be satisfactory; the infantile mortality rate being slightly over that for the previous year, but nothing of any consequence, though slightly over that for England and Wales as a whole; the maternal mortality is also satisfactory, though there was one death, as opposed to none in the previous year - the rate is still below that for England and Wales as a whole. The death rate is again very favourable - 50 deaths were in the 55/75 age group and 32 in the over 75 age group - these may be compared with 44 in the first age group and 43 in the latter age group for 1949; heart disease, cancer and respiratory disease take their accustomed toll; tuberculosis continues its ravages though there were only 10 notifications as compared with 35 in 1949, which is a great satisfaction. The amount of infectious disease has been greater this year than last owing to a prevalence of measles and whooping cough, but the number of scarlet fever cases has been considerably less - 46 fewer cases than in 1949; there has been one more case of poliomyelitis than in 1949 and as in that year, one death.

The number of vaccinations carried out successfully was 144 as against 102 in 1949 and 107 immunisations as against 145 in 1949; the work of immunisation is one which needs constant care and attention, if we are not to reap unfortunate results in the near future.

As will be seen in the Report of the Sanitary Inspector the new Housing Act calls for a considerable increase in the work of the Public Health Department and owing to shortage of staff it has not been possible to carry out the intensive survey envisaged in the Hobhouse Report.

A considerable amount of work has been carried out, sometimes in company with the County Inspector, on water supplies and the treatment and disposal of sewage, but this side of Public Health administration has been greatly eased and improved by the appointment in the spring of 1951 of a separate Surveyor with additional staff. But it is clear that the work of meeting all the housing needs will not be satisfactorily met until additional sanitary and clerical staff is made available.

The amount of preventive work continues to be carried out by all working in the Public Health service, Inspectors, Midwives, Maternity & Child Welfare Officer, Nurses and Doctors.





## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health - Austin Priestman, M.B., Ch.B.,  
D.P.H., (Univ. Edin.)

Sanitary Inspector - E. V. Needham, C.R.S.I., D.R.I.P.H.H.  
Assistant Sanitary Inspector - O. H. Blades.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of the District in acres	78,681
Resident Population	28,090
Number of inhabited houses	2,699
Rateable Value at 1st April 1950	£ 127,974
Sum represented by a penny rate	£ 514. 16. 3.
Rate in £ levied at 1st April 1950	12/9

## Topography of the District.

The general contour of the District is a slope from the high land on the west to the more gentle undulations on the east, and ranges from about 1,200 feet O.D. to 200 feet O.D. The Western portion is divided into two, the northern and southern portions by a deep ravine, the valley of the River Swale and containing the Borough of Richmond, prior to debouching on the more level area to the east.

The population is distributed in the villages and isolated farms throughout the District, which is mainly agricultural in character. Other industries in the District include: Quarries, Military Vehicle Workshops, Laundries, Dry Cleaners, and Bakeries. Employment for a section of the population is provided by these industries, which, with the exception of the Quarries are chiefly centred around Catterick Camp.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

**BIRTHS.** The number of live births registered during the year was 461, as against 445 in 1949, and increase of 11. The birth rate comparison shows that the rate for the District is above the rate for the rest of England and Wales.

The number of still births registered during the year was 7, as against 12 for 1949, the rate being less than that for the rest of England and Wales.

### Birth Rate Comparisons. per 1,000 estimated population.

	<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Still Births</u>
Richmond Rural District 1949	15.38	.41
Richmond Rural District 1950	16.44	.25
England and Wales 1950	15.80	.37

### Analysis of Births.

<u>Live Births</u>	1949		1950	
	M	F	M	F
Legitimate	222	210	234	211
Illegitimate	8	5	10	6
	<u>230</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>217</u>

<u>Still Births</u>	1949		1950	
Legitimate	8	4	3	4
Illegitimate	.	.	.	.



## Residential Distribution of Births and Sexes.

Final figures after adjustment by Inward and Outward Transfers

	Live Births		Still Births	
	M	F	M	F
Aldbrough St. John	1	2	.	.
Aske	1	1	.	.
Bolton on Swale	5	5	1	.
Brompton on Swale	4	4	.	1
Caldwell	1	1	.	.
Catterick Camp	178	155	1	2
Colburn	3	4	.	.
Dalton	2	1	.	.
Easby	.	1	.	.
East Layton	.	2	.	.
Ellerton on Swale	2	.	.	.
Eppleby	1	1	.	.
Forcett	1	.	.	.
Gatherley	.	1	.	.
Gilling	7	8	.	.
Hudswell	1	1	.	1
Marske	4	1	.	.
Melsonby	5	4	.	.
Middleton Tyas	6	4	.	.
Moulton	4	1	.	.
Newsham	3	2	.	.
North Cowton	.	3	.	.
Ravensworth	.	1	.	.
Scorton	4	7	1	.
Scotton	2	3	.	.
Skeaby	2	1	.	.
Tunstall	5	2	.	.
West Appleton	1	.	.	.
Whashton	1	1	.	.
	<u>246</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

DEATHS. Maternal Mortality. During 1950 there was one case of a woman dying in, or in consequence of childbirth in the District, as against no cases in 1949.

### Maternal Mortality Rates Comparisons - per 1,000 total births.

Richmond Rural District 1949	...	0.00
Richmond Rural District 1950	...	0.04
England and Wales 1950	...	0.86

Cause of Death - Obstetric shock, Post Partum Haemorrhage, Retained adherent placenta, manually removed. Premature delivery - 7 months.

Infantile Mortality. The number of infants (under one year) who died during the year was 18, as against 16 for 1949. The rate is in excess of that for the rest of England and Wales.

### Infantile Mortality Rates Comparisons - per 1,000 live births.

Richmond Rural District 1949	...	35.95
Richmond Rural District 1950	...	39.04
England and Wales 1950	...	29.80





# Causes of Infantile Deaths, Sexes, Ages and Residential Distribution

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Res. Dist'n</u>
1. Ac. Gastro-enteritis ...	F	6 months	Catterick Camp
2. Inanition ...	F	18 hours	Aldbrc St. John
3. Prematurity, period of gestation 26 wks	F	2 days	Brompton on S.
4. Prematurity, Gestation 30 wks	F	8 hours	Colburn Lane
5. Prematurity, Gestation 30 wks.	F	22 hours	Colburn Lane
6. Coma, Increased intracranial pressure.	M	11 months	Catterick Camp
7. Prematurity and Debility, Gestation 28 wks	M	1 Day	Catterick Camp
8. Broncho Pneumonia ...	F	2 months	Bolton on Swale
9. Neonatal Jaundice, Prematurity.	M	4 days	Hipswell
10. Misadventure from suffocation caused when the child pulled the blanket over his face when lying in his pram.	M	5 weeks	Catterick Camp
11. Meningitis ...	F	3 months	Scotton
12. Intracranial Haemorrhage, (Birth Injury)	M	2 days	Moulton
13. Atelecstasis, Prematurity. ...	F	1 day	Scotton
14. Multiple Causes, Atelecstasis, Multiple Congenital Deformities.	F	1 day	Scotton
15. Gastro Enteritis, Prematurity.	M	2 months	Scotton
16. Cerebral Haemorrhage, Precipitate Labour	F	1 week	Scotton
17. Broncho Pneumonia. ...	M	2 months	Scotton
18. Acute Bronchitis. ...	M	8 months	Hipswell

Deaths from all Causes. During 1950 there were 140 deaths from all causes registered in the District, as against 118 in 1949. The death rate is again very favourable with that for the rest of England and Wales and it is noted that 50 deaths were in the 55/65 age group and 88 in the over 75 years age group, these may be compared with 44 in the 55/65 age group and 43 in the over 75 years age group in 1949.

## Death Rates Comparison with England and Wales per 1,000 population.

Richmond Rural District 1949	4.08
Richmond Rural District 1950	4.98
England and Wales 1950	11.60

## Causes of all Deaths, Sexes and comparisons with 1949.

	1949		1950	
	M	F	M	F
T/B of Respiratory System	...	3	2	3
Other forms of T/B	...	2	1	1
Syphilitic Diseases	...	.	.	.
Influenza	...	.	1	.
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	1	.	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	.	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	.	3	.
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	.	.	1
Cancer of buc: cav: etc,	...	1	.	.
Cancer of Breast	...	.	.	.
Cancer of all other sites	...	8	.	.
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	...	.	6	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	.	1	6
Vascular Lesions of nervous system	...	5	2	8
Heart Diseases	24	12	.	.
Coronary disease, angina	...	.	6	3
Hypertension with heart disease	...	.	.	2
Other heart diseases	...	.	11	12
Other circulatory diseases	...	3	1	1
Bronchitis	...	1	2	1
Pneumonia	...	1	2	1
Other respiratory diseases	...	3	.	.
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	1	2	2
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	...	.	1	1
Appendicitis	...	1	.	.
Other digestive disorders	...	.	.	.
Nephritis	...	3	1	1



Other maternal causes	...	.	.	.	1
Premature Birth	...	3	1	.	.
Congenital malformations	...	.	.	2	1
Non: Mal: Birth Injury: Infant Diseases	...	6	3	.	.
Meningococcal infections	...	.	.	.	1
Leukaemia,	...	.	.	.	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	.	.	6	.
Suicide	...	1	.	1	.
Road Traffic Accidents	...	3	1	3	3
Other violent causes	...	.	2	.	.
All other accidents	...	.	.	7	2
All other causes	...	3	1	5	12
		<u>66</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>73</u>

Number of Deaths from the Seven Chief Causes, Rates and comparisons.

		1949		1950	
	...	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Cancer	...	15	.52	25	.89
Heart Diseases	...	36	1.25	34	1.21
Respiratory Diseases (not T/B)		13	.45	6	.21
T/B - Pulmonary	...	3	.10	5	.18
T/B - Non-Pulmonary		3	.10	2	.07
Other Circulatory Diseases		5	.17	2	.07
Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions		10	.35	10.	.36
		<u>85</u>	<u>2.94</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>2.99</u>

Ages at death from all causes

Number of Deaths

from birth to 1 day	...	3
" 1 day to 1 week		6
" 1 week to 1 month		2
" 1 month to 1 year		7
Under one year	...	<u>18</u>
from 1 to 25 years	...	13
from 25 to 55 years	...	27
from 55 to 65 years	...	22
from 65 to 75 years	...	28
over 75 years	...	<u>32</u>
		<u>140</u>

Residential Distribution and Sexes.

		M	F
Aldbrough St. John	...	1	6
Aske	...	1	1
Botolph Claydon on Swale	...	.	2
Brompton on Swale	...	2	3
Caldwell	...	1	1
Catterick	...	21	15
Colburn	...	4	4
Dalton	...	1	1
Downholme	...	1	.
East Lopham	...	1	.
Ellerton on Swale	...	.	1
Eppleby	...	.	3
Forcett	...	1	1
Gilling	...	3	2
Hipswell	...	2	5
Hudswell	...	.	1
Melsonby	...	1	2
Middleton Tyas	...	2	3
Moulton	...	2	.
Newsham	...	2	.





North Cowton	...	3	4
Ravensworth	...	2	2
St. Martins	...	0	1
Scorton	...	4	1
Scotton	...	7	12
Skeeby	...	2	1
Tunstall	...	2	2
		<u>66</u>	<u>74</u>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES. There were 341 cases of infectious diseases notified in the District during 1950, as against 263 for the previous year.

Residential Distribution of Infectious Diseases.

	Measles	Whooping Cough	Chicken Pox	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Polio- myelitis	Puerperal Pyrexia	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Malaria	Acute Encephalitis
Askers	2	3				1						
Atley Hill	1											
Bolton Swale	2	4						1				
Brompton "	10			1								
Catterick	137	25	7	1	1	2	5		3		2	
Colburn	3	1										
Dalton		1										
Downholme	6											
Easby	4											
East Layton	1				1							
Ellerton S				2								
Forcett	1											
Gayles	5											
Gilling	7	6										
Hudswell	7											
Middleton T	1	10				1				1		
Moulton	5											
Newsham	1											
North Cowton	9											
Olliver	2											
St Martins	1	2			1							
St Osyth				1								
Scorton	5	4		6								1
Scotton	7			1		1						
Skeeby	14											
Sleegill		1				1						
Stainton	1											
Waltwith	2		1									
West Layton	2											
St Trinians	1											
	<u>224</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>





Analysis and comparisons with previous year.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Scarlet Fever	71	25
Measles	128	224
Acute Pneumonia	7	7
Chicken Pox	25	8
Erysipelas	2	1
Diphtheria	4	1
Whooping Cough	18	58
Puerperal Typhemia	1	5
Acute Poliomyelitis	5	6
Dysentery	1	3
Malaria	1	2
Cerebral Spinal Fever	1	.
Rubella	1	.
Encephalitis	.	1
	<u>263</u>	<u>341</u>

TUBERCULOSIS. There were 10 notifications of T/B received during 1950, as against 35 in 1949.

Analysis - Sexes, ages Type of T/B and Residential Dis.

Male	25	Pulmonary	Marake
Female	20	"	Catterick
Male	52	"	"
Female	67	"	Eppleby
"	26	"	Catterick
Male	43	"	Catterick
Female	51	"	Catterick
Male	30	"	Catterick
Female	28	"	Catterick
Male	36	"	Hipswell
			Ravensworth

Analysis of the seven deaths from T/B.

Sex, Age, Type of T/B and Residential Distribution.

Female	33	Pulmonary	Catterick
Male	78	Non "	Catterick
Male	76	Pulmonary	Scorton
Female	81	Pulmonary	Bolton on Swale
Male	19	Non "	Scorton
Female	63	Pulmonary	Eppleby
Female	34	Pulmonary	Hipswell

VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNISATIONS. There were 144 successful vaccinations carried out during the year, as against 102 in 1949, and 107 immunisations, as against 145 in 1949. The above figures do not include vaccinations and immunisations carried out Military personnel on Catterick Camp, and of which no records are held.



# Analysis of Vaccinations and Immunisations.

<u>Residential Distribution</u>	<u>Vaccinations</u> <u>years of age</u>		<u>Immunisations</u> <u>years of age</u>	
	<u>under 5</u>	<u>over 5</u>	<u>under 5</u>	<u>over 5</u>
Aldbrough	1	.	3	.
Bolton on Sea	.	.	5	.
Brompton on Sea	5	.	5	.
Catterick	52	11	20	2
Colburn	1	1	3	.
Dalton	1	1	.	.
Downholme	.	.	2	.
Easby	.	1	.	.
East Cowton	.	.	1	.
Eppleby	1	.	.	.
Forcett	.	1	3	.
Gatherley	1	.	4	.
Gayles	.	1	.	1
Gilling	3	.	5	1
Hartforth	.	1	.	.
Hornby	2	1	.	.
Hudswell	.	1	.	.
Hurst	.	.	1	.
Marske	1	.	2	.
Melsonby	1	.	1	.
Middleton Tyas	2	.	4	.
Moulton	.	1	1	.
Newsham	3	.	4	1
North Cowton	1	1	3	.
Olliver	2	.	.	.
Ravensworth	.	.	1	.
St. Marys	.	.	.	.
Scorton	1	.	3	.
Scotton	1	1	1	1
Skeaby	.	.	1	.
Stanwick	1	.	.	.
Tunstall	1	.	1	.
West Applington	.	.	5	.
Whashton	1	.	.	.
Sleegill	.	1	.	.
East Layton	.	.	2	.
	<u>92</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>6</u>

## NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT 1946.

- Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children.  
 " 23. Domiciliary Midwifery.  
 " 24. Health Visiting.  
 " 25. Home Nursing.

Seven District Nurse/Midwives, employed by the North Riding County Council carry out the duties required by the above four sections of the Act in the District. Accurate figures of the number of cases attended and visits paid by the nurses are not available, as in some instances their districts border on adjacent authorities, but the total figures of the visits paid by the nurses are as follows:-

Domiciliary Midwifery	...	3351
Health Visiting	...	4294
Home Nursing	...	4442

The majority of these refer to the Richmond Rural District.

There are four Infant Welfare Centres in the District, at Catterick Camp, Catterick Village, Middleton Tyas and Scorton; all are attended by Military Medical Officers and Local Medical Practitioners and the district nurses for the respective areas. The Centre at Catterick Camp has weekly sessions, whilst the remainder hold monthly sessions.





All centres are well attended by mothers and their children, particularly the Catterick Camp Centre where the greatest concentration of population in the District occurs. At this Centre an average of 90 - 100 mothers and their children attend weekly.

Section 27. Ambulance Service. The North Riding County Council provide this service by arrangement with the St. John's Ambulance Brigade who have two vehicles stationed at Richmond. This service and a Hospital Car Service, under the Women's Voluntary Service is shared with three other adjacent authorities. Both work smoothly and efficiently.

Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

In addition to my remarks on this section in my general remarks it should be reported that free milk is supplied to tuberculous persons through the North Riding County Council.

Section 29. Domestic Help Service. This service is provided by arrangement with the North Riding County Council and during 1950 30 cases received service, the analysis being as follows:-

<u>No. of cases</u>	<u>Need for service</u>	<u>No. of hours service</u>
10	Sickness of Housewife	1804
15	Domiciliary Treatment	1616
5	Chronic Sick	4557
<u>30</u>		<u>7177</u>

All the Helpers are part-time.

Section 51. Mental Health. There are no Mental Health Committees in the District, and no cases arose during the year.

Dental Services. This service is provided by arrangement with the North Riding County Council.

National Assistance Act 1948. Section 27.

No cases removed during the year.

-oOo-

The information given under the headings of

Topography of the District,  
General Statistics, and

the remainder of this report was compiled by your Sanitary Inspector, Mr. S. V. Needham and I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to him and his staff for their co-operative work in the daily duties of the Department and for the great assistance in preparing this report.



WATER SUPPLIES.

Bacteriological Examination & Chemical Analyses:  
Six and thirty-one samples of water for chemical analyses and bacteriological examinations respectively, were submitted to the County Analyst during the year. The summarised results of these examinations are appended hereunder:-

Satisfactory		
Top Hut Sump - Gandale	.....	Council supply.
No. 1 Spring - "	.....	-do-
No. 1A Spring - "	.....	-do-
No. 2 Spring - "	.....	-do-
No. 3 Spring - "	.....	-do-
No. 4 Spring - "	.....	-do-
No. 5 Spring - "	.....	-do-
No. 6 Spring - "	.....	-do-
No. 7 Spring - "	.....	-do-
No. 8 Spring - "	.....	-do-
No. 9 Spring - "	.....	-do-
No. 10 Spring - "	.....	-do-
Air Ministry Spring - Gandale	.....	-do-
Mason's Spring - Gandale	.....	-do-
Reservoir - Gandale	.....	-do-
Newsham - Spring	.....	-do-
Skeeby - Standpipe	.....	-do-
Moulton - Pump	.....	-do-
Whashton - Stand pipe	.....	-do-
Ravensworth - Standpipe	.....	-do-
Brompton-on-Swale - Standpipe	.....	-do-
Newsham - No. 2 Spring	.....	-do-
Newsham - No. 1 Spring	.....	-do-
Gilling West - Standpipe	.....	Private supply.

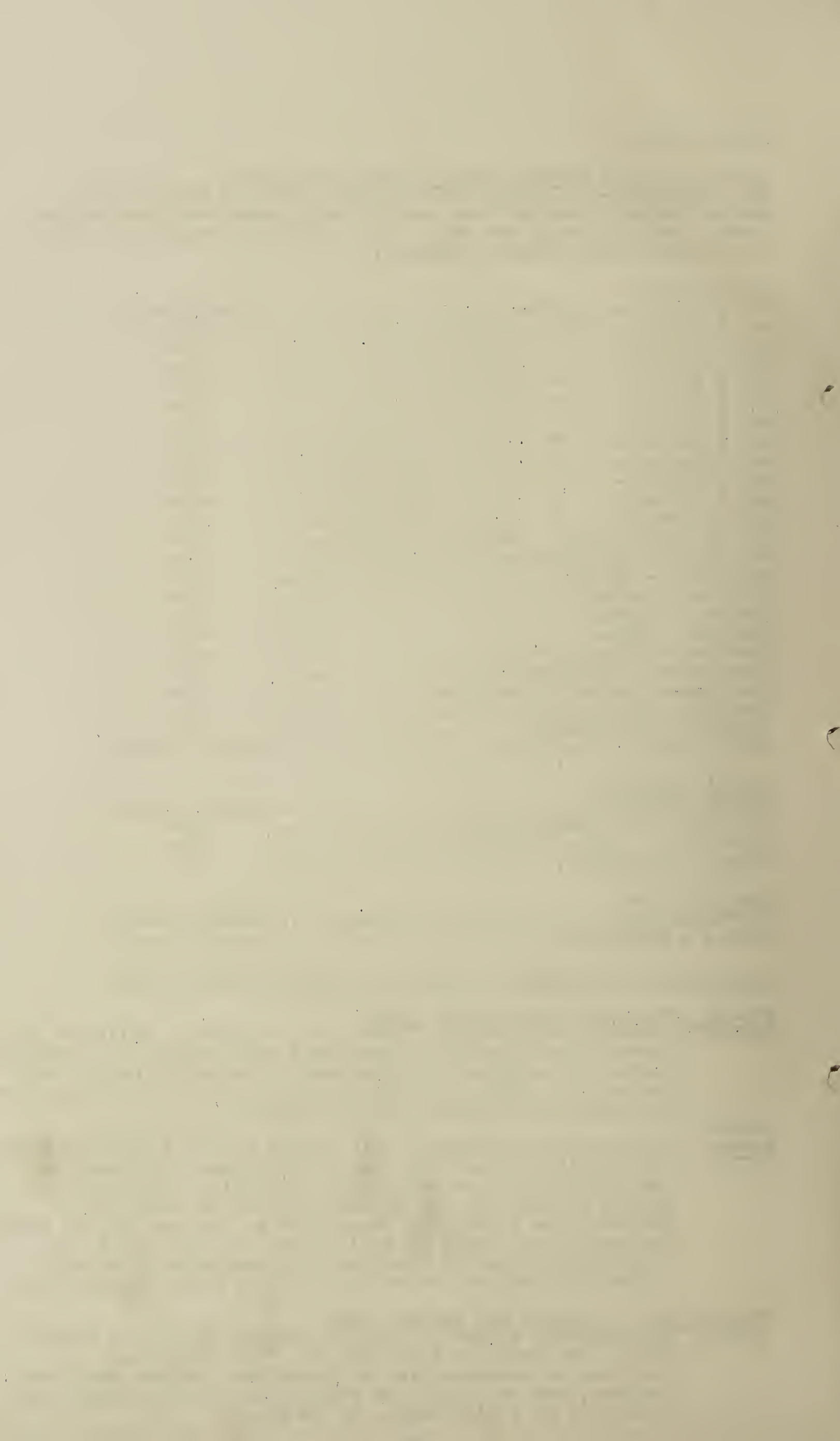
Slight Defects		
Dalton - Standpipe	.....	Council supply.
Newsham - No. 3 Spring	.....	-do-
Kirby Hill - Tap at East Farm	.....	-do-
Dalton - Standpipe	.....	-do-

Unsatisfactory		
Middleton Tyas - Well, Rookery Cottage	.....	Private supply.
Dalton - Standpipe	.....	Council supply.

Action Taken in Respect of Supplies having Slight Defects:

Dalton (Standpipe) 21st March, 1950.	
Defect:	Although this sample afforded no evidence of pollution by sewage, or by drainage associated with sewage, the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 18 per 100 ml. of sample; this indicated a degree of contamination by impurities derived from the surface.
Action Taken:	As previously reported, this supply has been unsatisfactory in quality for several years. The Council approved the provision of a slow sand filter to replace the existing gravel filter, and the installation of an automatic chlorination plant. This work must be carried out, in order to render the supply of satisfactory quality for human consumption. In the meantime, all consumers have been advised to boil all water intended for human consumption.

Newsham (No. 3 Spring) 8th August, 1950.	
Defect:	The probable number of coliform organisms in this sample was of the order of 3 per 100 ml. This indicated evidence of contamination by impurities derived from the surface, but the supply as represented by this sample was initially of a high degree of purity.





Newsham (No. 3 Spring) 8th August, 1950.

Action

Taken: This sample was taken from a newly opened spring - not properly impounded - in connection with investigations being carried out for the proposed North Regional Scheme. No action is necessary at this stage, since the spring is not used.

Kirby Hill (Tap in Kitchen at East Farm) 17th October, 1950.

Defect: This sample afforded a slight contamination with Coliform organisms, all of which were faecal Bact. coli type 1.

Action

Taken: The filter and reservoir were thoroughly cleansed. It is proposed to re-impound and protect the spring.

Dalton (Standpipe) 17th October, 1950.

Defect: There was a very slight contamination with Coliform organisms, all of which were faecal Bact. coli type 1.

Action

Taken: See previous remarks regarding filtration and chlorination.

Action Taken in Respect of Unsatisfactory Supplies.

Middleton Tyas (Well, Rookery Cottage) 24th August, 1950.

Defect: The counts on Agar at both temperatures were quite satisfactory, but this was not the case with the remainder of the bacteriological examination. The probable number of Coliform organisms was of the order of 1,800+, while the Clostridium Welchii test afforded evidence of contamination by drainage of undesirable character.

Action

Taken: This cottage was for sale and the prospective purchaser took the precaution of having the water supply examined; consequently, the cottage was not purchased and remains unoccupied.

Dalton (Standpipe) 13th December, 1950.

Defect: There was a moderate degree of contamination with Coliform organisms, a proportion of which were faecal Bact. coli type 1. The remainder appeared to belong to intermediate aerogenes-cloacae or to irregular types.

Action

Taken: See previous remarks regarding filtration and chlorination.

Connections Made to the Council's Water Mains:

72 Connections were executed to the Council's water mains during the year, classified as follows:-

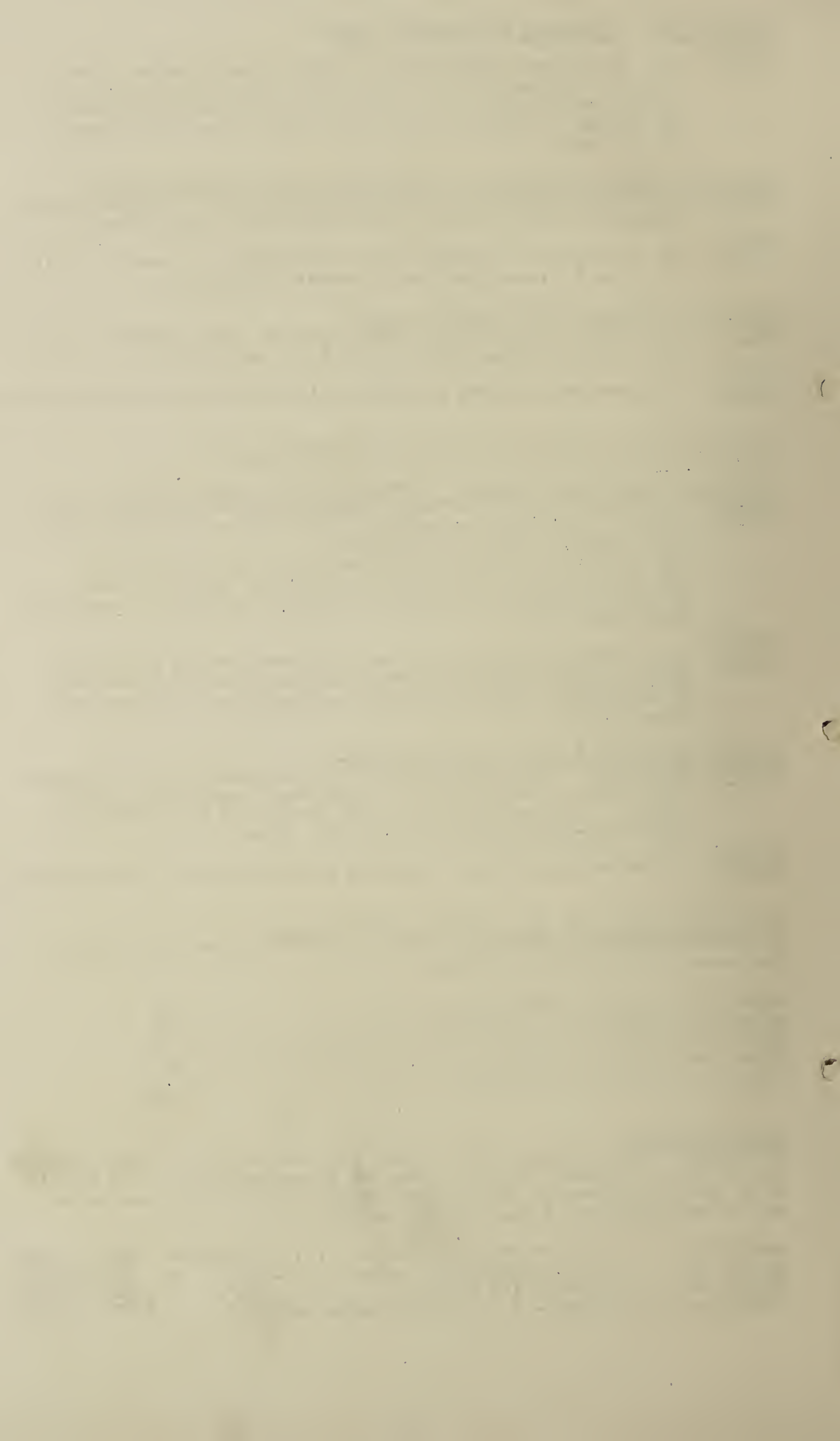
Water for domestic purposes.....	22
Water for agricultural purposes.....	14
Water for domestic and agricultural purposes.....	2
Water for Council houses.....	33
Water for Public Conveniences.....	1
	<u>72</u>

Water Gaugings:

The only water gaugings taken during the year were at Crumma Springs on the 21st November, during a time of heavy rainfall. The yields were greatly increased and the undermentioned readings are in no way representative of the actual yields:-

Spring No. 1 - 3 ft. rectangular weir.....	2.1/16"	-	375,031gpd.
Spring No. 2 - 2 ft. rectangular weir.....	3 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "	-	582,840gpd.
Spring No. 3 - 90 deg. 'V' notch.....	2 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "	-	37,890gpd.
Junction, Applegarth - 3 ft. rectangular weir.....	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> "	-	1,578,420gpd.





### Rainfall.

The total rainfall recorded for the year was: 31.07". The average rainfall recorded in Richmond, over a period of twenty-three years, is 29.80". Details of the rainfall for each month, together with the average rainfall, are appended hereunder:-

<u>Actual - 1950.</u>	<u>Average - Over 23 Years.</u>
1.20".....January.....	3.01"
5.05".....February.....	2.19"
.73".....March.....	1.84"
2.28".....April.....	1.87"
1.02".....May.....	1.93"
1.20".....June.....	2.20"
3.06".....July.....	2.53"
3.78".....August.....	3.07"
3.25".....September.....	2.67"
1.72".....October.....	2.92"
5.56".....November.....	3.20"
2.22".....December.....	2.37"

### Improvements and Extensions Executed During the Year:

During the year the following extensions to the Council's water mains were made, all for the purpose of providing a water supply to new Council Housing Estates:-

Gilling Housing Site: This work generally consisted of the erection of a 30 ft. high prefabricated steel tower, with a sectional steel water tank of 10,000 gallons capacity, and laying a 3" S.I. main for a distance of 790 yards.

St. Martins Housing Site: 350 yards of 1½" galvanised water main were laid and connected to the existing supply tower of a private system, in order to supply water to twelve Council houses.

Sutton Avenue Housing Site: The existing main was extended for a distance of 265 yards with 3" S.I. main, in order to provide a water supply to this Housing Site.

Colburn Lane (Chapel) Housing Site: The work of laying 570 yards of 3" main was commenced during the year, and on completion will serve this site.

### Improvements:

Renewal of Water Main - Downholme: This work, which was commenced last year but could not be completed due to the non-delivery of asbestos pipes, was completed during the year.

Renewal of Feed Main - Caldwell: The feed main, comprising 2,000 ft. of 1½" galvanised pipe was renewed during the year.

Renewal of Rising Main - Newsham: The rising main, comprising 1,100 ft., was renewed during the year.

### Proposed Schemes:

Proposed schemes, likely to be commenced during the year 1951, include the following:-

1. Provision of communication pipes to supply the south side of the village of Brompton-on-Swale.
2. Diversion of part of the existing 3" main at Brompton-on-Swale, where the main is in danger of erosion by the River Swale.
3. Provision of 300 yards of 3" main to supply Colburn Lane Housing Site, No. 2.
4. Provision of 2" galvanised loop main to supply Tunstall Housing Site.
5. Provision of 2" galvanised loop main to supply Hudswell Housing Site.



### Plumbo-Solvent Action:

The amount of Lead dissolved or eroded in the Council's water supplies, falls within the limits which are generally regarded as being harmless. Since all the Council's water supplies have an average pH value of 7.4 and 8.1, indicating a Temporary Hardness of over 18 degrees, it is unlikely that such supplies would have any marked action on lead service piping.

### Degrees of Hardness:

The following is a list giving the classified degrees of hardness for each water supply:-

<u>Council Piped Supplies.</u>	<u>Temporary Hardness</u>	<u>Permanent Hardness.</u>
<u>Very Soft:</u>		
Downholme.....	5.70 degrees	2.90 degrees.
Gayles.....	4.80 "	2.40 "
<u>Soft:</u>		
Dalton.....	6.10 "	2.70 "
Kirby Hill.....	7.80 "	2.60 "
<u>Moderately Hard:</u>		
Newsham.....	14.90 "	4.00 "
Whashton.....	11.40 "	2.30 "
<u>Hard:</u>		
Hudswell.....	15.90 "	2.00 "
Melsonby.....	18.50 "	6.30 "
Ravensworth.....	16.40 "	2.20 "
Brompton-on-Swale (Gandale)...	18.20 "	4.00 "
Gandale Reservoir.....	17.20 "	4.00 "
<u>Very Hard:</u>		
Aldbrough-St-John.....	23.00 "	9.00 "
Caldwell.....	23.20 "	7.20 "
East Layton.....	23.80 "	3.60 "
Forcett.....	23.60 "	8.50 "
Eppleby.....	22.00 "	7.40 "
Caldwell Spring - Gilling.....	20.60 "	7.00 "
Skeeby.....	23.10 "	8.10 "

### Water Consumption - Gandale System:

No figures are available to show the total consumption on this system, since the meter was removed and has not yet been replaced. The estimated average consumption during the year, appears to be approx. 67,000,000 gallons.

Other Supplies: There is insufficient information available regarding the consumption on other supplies, as these supplies are not metered.

### Particulars of the Number of Dwelling-Houses Supplied From Public Water Mains:

It is regretted that this information cannot be given, since no accurate records are available. A questionnaire has been forwarded to each householder in the district, requesting details of water supply, sanitary accommodation, etc. On receipt of all the completed forms, and after computation, it may be possible to compile some accurate records upon which to base the particulars required, and to include such particulars in subsequent reports.

-000-

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

#### Additions and Extensions Executed During the Year:

St. Martins Housing Site: The work generally consisted of extending the existing sewer for a distance of 126 yards with 6" glazed earthenware pipes, together with necessary manholes, etc., to serve this Housing Site.







#### Brompton-on-Swale Sewage Works:

It is satisfactory to report that work on the above named Sewage Works, was carried out during the year and completed, with the exception of the installation of the pumping plant. It is anticipated that the latter will be installed early in 1951.

#### Proposed Schemes:

The following is a list of schemes proposed to be executed in 1951:-

1. The provision of 350 yards of 6" sewer, together with necessary manholes, to serve Colburn Lane (Chapel) Housing Site.
2. The provision of a 6" sewer at Colburn Lane Housing Site No. 2.
3. The provision of a 6" sewer and septic tank to serve Tunstall Housing Site.
4. The provision of a 6" sewer and septic tank to serve Hudswell Housing Site.
5. The provision of a 6" sewer and septic tank to serve Carkin Housing Site.
6. The provision of a 6" sewer and septic tank to serve Eppleby Housing Site.

#### Portion of District Still Requiring Sewering:

The following Parishes are unsewered:- Aldbrough-St-John, Colburn Village, Downholme, Gayles, Gilling West, Hudswell, Kirby Hill, East Layton, Marske, Moulton, Ravensworth, Tunstall, Whashton, Newsham and West Layton.

The following Estates and Isolated Properties are unsewered:-

Appleton, Aske, Brough, Carkin, Fasby, Forcett, Ellerton-on-Swale, New Forrest, Stainton, Stanwick-St-John, Uckerby and Walburn.

#### Portion of District Requiring Improvement of Defective Sewers:-

The existing sewerage systems in the following villages are unsatisfactory, and require extensive improvements and additions:- Bolton-on-Swale, Caldwell, North Cowton, Dalton and Eppleby.

#### Inadequate and Defective Sewage Disposal Works:

The majority of the existing Sewage Disposal Works are inadequate and defective. The Council's Consulting Engineer, Mr. Arnold Brooksbank, has submitted reports on the adequacy of the Sewage Disposal Works, together with proposals for enlarging and remedying present defects. Although the cost of these proposals would appear to be high; these various works are urgently required and it is considered that the increased efficiency and easier management which would result, might compensate for the additional cost.

-oOo-

#### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

##### Refuse Collection:

Refuse is collected weekly throughout the district, with certain exceptions, by a Contractor engaged by the Council. Collection generally during the year under review, could not be regarded as satisfactory, since many complaints regarding non-collection were received from the public. In consequence, proposals and estimates of cost for a direct labour scheme were submitted to the Council during the year. This scheme was not approved, due to its cost.

Refuse is not collected in the following areas within the district:- Appleton, Stainton, Marske and part of Catterick Camp - which is collected by the Military Authorities,

Refuse Tips: The following tips were used for the deposit of refuse during the year:-

Black Scar Quarry near Middleton Tyas.  
Limekiln Wood, situated on Catterick to Hackforth Road,  
Forcett Quarry near East Layton.



#### Disposal of Refuse:

The method of disposing of refuse in the district is one of crude tipping or semi-controlled. The process known as "crude tipping" is inseparable from nuisance and rat and fly infestation, and has nothing to commend it, except, possibly the low cost of this method as compared with other systems.

It is suggested that a system of controlled tipping be employed. The necessary conditions for securing a system of controlled tipping could be incorporated in the Terms of Contract for Refuse Collection.

The following recommendations for the disposal of refuse by controlled tipping are made by the Minister of Health:-

1. The deposit to be made in layers.
2. No layer to exceed 6 feet in depth.
3. Each layer to be covered, on all surfaces exposed to the air, with at least 9 inches of earth or other suitable substance.
4. No refuse to be left uncovered for more than 24 hours from the time of deposit.
5. Screens to be provided where necessary to prevent wind distribution of refuse.
6. All reasonable precautions to be taken to prevent the breaking out of fires and the breeding of flies and vermin.
7. Fish, animal or other organic refuse being deposited, must be immediately covered with earth at least two feet in depth.
8. Tins or other vessels or loose debris likely to give rise to nuisance, should not be deposited in an exposed condition.
9. Sufficient and competent labour must be provided in connection with tips to enable the necessary measures to be taken for the prevention of nuisance.
10. So far as practicable each layer of refuse which has been laid and covered with soil must be allowed to settle before the next layer is added.
11. All refuse must be disposed of with such dispatch and be so protected during transit as to avoid risk of nuisance.

-oOo-

#### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Public Sanitary Conveniences - Catterick: These conveniences, which were commenced in 1949, were completed during the year under review. The accommodation consists of:- Ladies Section: 6 W.C.s, Gents. Section: 3 W.C.s and a twelve stall urinal.

#### Proposed Public Conveniences:

It is proposed to erect public sanitary conveniences as follows:-

1. Hildyard Row, Catterick Camp.
2. Kemmel Lines, Catterick Camp.
3. Scorton Village - Combined Conveniences and Bus Shelter.

#### Byelaws:

As the Council have provided four public sanitary conveniences, and it is proposed to erect further conveniences in the future, it may be advisable for the Council to make byelaws - as empowered by the Public Health, 1936 - as to the conduct of persons using or entering the conveniences.

#### Cleansing of Conveniences:

The employment of a Care-taker, who would be responsible for the periodic cleansing of the various conveniences, is recommended, since systematic cleansing is necessary.

-oOo-

#### HOUSING.

#### Building Byelaws:

106 Plans were submitted to the Council during the year, for approval under the Public Health Act, 1936 and the Building Byelaws 1938. This total included the following new buildings:-





### Building Byelaws (Contd).

Dwelling Houses.....	8	Garages.....	16
Bungalows.....	5	Garage & Warehouse.....	1
Farm Buildings.....	11	Golf Club Room.....	1
Village Halls.....	2	Butcher's Shop & Flat..	1
Agricultural Cottages..	2		

### Building Licensing - Defence (General) Regulations 1939:

20 Licences were issued under the Control of Civil Building Defence Regulations 56A, during the year. The value represented by these licences being £8,264.

### Private Enterprise Building:

7 Licences were issued during the year for private enterprise building. The licences were issued in respect of: two dwelling houses, four bungalows and one prefabricated chalet, at a total value of £9,970.

### No. of Houses Erected by the Council.

82 Council Houses were completed and occupied during the year. This total included 12 houses allocated by the Ministry of Health during the year 1949, but completed during the year under review. Details of the number and situation of these houses are as follows:-

North Cowton.....	10	Middleton Tyas.....	2
Scorton.....	12	Gilling West.....	20
Colburn.....	16	Catterick.....	20
Newsham.....	2		

### Applications for Council Houses:

The following is a list of the number of applications received for Council Houses:-

	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
Aldbrough-St-John.....	6	4
Bolton-on-Swale.....	1	2
Brompton-on-Swale.....	30	6
Catterick.....	98	3
Colburn.....	277	-
Carkin.....	4	-
Eppleby.....	4	3
Gilling.....	26	7
Hudswell.....	9	-
Melsonby.....	12	7
Middleton Tyas.....	21	5
Newsham.....	10	3
Ravensworth.....	4	2
St. Martin.....	81	2
Scorton.....	36	5
Skeeby.....	26	5
Tunstall.....	13	3
North Cowton.....	18	4
Scotton.....	4	-
	<hr/> 680	<hr/> 61

It will be noted that there is a total of 741 applications, of which, it may be assumed, approximately 5% relate to persons residing outside the district. A number of the applications have been duplicated, i.e., as in the case of an applicant submitting an application for a house in each of several villages.

It is possible that the above list is not a real assessment of the housing needs of the district, since there may be many families who are in the most urgent need of rehousing because they are overcrowded or living in unfit houses, and whose names do not appear on the Council's list. The real assessment of housing needs calls for the collection of information, such as is obtained by inspection of all houses in the district.





## Housing Act, 1949.

This new Housing Act is a development of Public Health work under the 1936 Act. Briefly, the important provisions of the new Act are as follows:-

Section 1 deletes the reference to working classes in certain provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, including Section 9 (repair of insanitary house), Section 11 (demolition of insanitary house), Section 12 (closure of part of house), Section 25 (clearance areas), and Section 51 (fitness certificate). The effect is,

- (a) to make it the duty of the Local Authority to consider the housing conditions and needs of all the inhabitants and to provide housing accommodation for all members of the community.
- (b) to bring all houses within the scope of Part 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, relating to repair, demolition and closing of insanitary premises.
- (c) to provide rehousing accommodation for all persons displaced in connection with clearance and improvement areas.

Section 2 is a temporary provision dealing with the case where a house upon which a demolition order became operative prior to 1st January, 1946, has been repaired and made fit for human habitation. The demolition order may be quashed by application to the County Court.

Sections 4 & 5 re-enact in a more convenient and simple form the provisions contained in the Housing Act, 1936, enabling local authorities to make loans for the acquisition, etc. of housing accommodation. A local authority must satisfy itself before advancing money that the house is in all respects fit for human habitation.

Sections 15, 16, 17 & 18 give the local authority power to acquire property for the purpose of providing dwellings by means of the conversion of houses or other buildings, and by improving dwellings. There is no limit upon the amount a local authority can spend per dwelling, but all proposals must be submitted to the Principal Regional Officer for approval. The resulting dwellings must provide satisfactory housing accommodation for at least 30 years, and conform to the standard for a satisfactory house.

Section 20 empowers local authorities to make grants, referred to in the Act as "improvement grants", to private owners for the provision of dwellings by the conversion of houses and other dwellings, and for the improvement of existing dwellings. Before an application for an improvement grant is considered, the local authority must satisfy themselves that:-

- (a) the resulting dwellings will provide satisfactory housing accommodation for at least 30 years,
- (b) the applicant has either a freehold interest or a leasehold interest for an unexpired term of at least 30 years, and
- (c) that the dwellings, after the proposed alterations are completed, will conform with the new requirements of a fit house.

It might be held that the increased work under the new Act, belongs to the Public Health Department, since this Department should be consulted to decide whether a house is in all respects fit for human habitation in connection with all applications for loans, etc., secondly, this Department should make the survey to decide which houses are suitable for compulsory acquisition and improvement, and thirdly, this Department should determine whether, after the proposed alterations are completed, the house will attain to the new standard of fitness.

Section 20: Two applications for grants under Section 20, Housing Act, 1949, were received during the year and refused.





## Housing Survey.

The Rural Housing Sub-committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee was asked in April 1942, "to review the subject of rural housing, especially in relation to changes caused by the war and the policy to be pursued after the war". The Sub-committee published its Report in 1944, which dealt in considerable detail with the various aspects of housing in rural areas. The Report of the Hobhouse Committee was transmitted to rural district councils by the Ministry on the 24th May, 1944, with an intimation that the recommendations contained in the Report had been generally accepted; further, the Minister of Health suggested that local authorities should carry out, with the assistance of their Advisory Committees, a comprehensive survey of housing conditions in their areas, the information obtained from which would serve as the basis of a long-term programme to improve rural housing conditions.

The Summary of the more important Recommendations is as follows:-

- (1) The Ministry of Health should do more to stimulate activity in rural housing. There should be an extension of visits to rural districts by officers of the Ministry, who should also be ready to attend the meetings of the Joint County Committees
- (2) The Ministry should investigate the position as to the supply of Sanitary Inspectors for the long-term housing programme and take any necessary steps to increase the supply.
- (3) All rural district councils should review their arrangements for administering the housing service and remedy any weakness discovered. They should give special consideration to the adequacy of their staffs engaged on housing work.
- (4) Rural district councils should ensure that their officers keep them properly informed about housing conditions in the district. All annual reports by medical officers of health to rural district councils should contain a full and informative account of housing conditions.
- (5) A thorough and comprehensive survey of housing conditions should be carried out as soon as possible in every rural district in England and Wales. This survey should be completed within a period of twelve months.
- (6) Houses should be classified in the following categories:
  - i. houses fit for habitation or with minor defects only;
  - ii. houses requiring structural alteration or repair;
  - iii. houses requiring reconditioning; and
  - iv. houses requiring demolition and replacement.
- (7) The survey should be kept up to date by constant inspections. The rate of inspection should be sufficient to cover all houses subject to inspection in the district at least once in five years.
- (8) On completion of the survey each rural district council should assess the results and draw up a long-term programme of repair, reconditioning and the provision of the new houses required for general needs.
- (9) A programme should be drawn up listing the houses found to require reconditioning and prescribing the period within which it is hoped to carry out this work.

It is regretted that due to shortage of staff, it has not been possible to carry out the intensive survey envisaged in the Hobhouse Report. In five years, just over one-sixth of the total number of houses in the district have been inspected, compared with the recommendation that all houses in the area should be inspected at least once in five years. It is quite clear that the work of the Public Health Department in connection with housing, will be seriously curtailed until such time as additional sanitary and clerical staff is made available. Clerical staff is mentioned, since a great deal of clerical work is required for the purpose of the survey. Progress in carrying out the work of the survey and keeping it up to date, will largely be determined by the staff available. The condition of very large numbers of existing houses in the district, is such that it will take many years of intensive work before all the necessary improvements are effected.





## Housing Statement - Statistical Return.

Details of houses surveyed to date are as follows:-

Progress details of the survey:	No. of Houses Surveyed	Categories				
		1	2	3	4	5
Totals up to date:	540	44	229	215	36	50

\* Note: Figures in this column include houses also accounted for in columns 2, 3 and 5.

Categories: 1. Satisfactory in all respects.  
2. Minor defects.  
3. Repairs or structural alterations.  
4. Suitable for Housing (Rural Workers) Acts. ●  
5. Unfit.

(The above categories are in accordance with the classification recommended by the North Riding of Yorkshire Technical Sub-Committee - 19th January, 1945).

● Note: The Housing (Rural Workers) Amendment Act, 1938, expired on 30th September, 1945.

### Preliminary and Statutory Notices:

During the year 11 Preliminary Notices, together with Schedules of Repairs, and 10 Reminders were served in respect of houses requiring repairs and/or structural alterations. One Statutory Notice, under Section 3 of the Housing Act, was served during the year.

### Abatement of Overcrowding:

One Abatement Notice was served during the year in a case of gross overcrowding.

Generally, the abatement of overcrowding must stand deferred, due to the great shortage of housing accommodation. At the same time, it is recommended that the Council exercise control over council houses, in order to ensure that the number of occupants in each house is not in excess of "the permitted number of persons".

### Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Visits During the Year:-

#### Housing:

##### Under the Public Health Acts

No. of houses inspected..... 2

##### Under the Housing Acts

No. of houses inspected.....23

##### Overcrowding

No. of houses inspected..... 2

##### Miscellaneous Housing Visits - Including

erection of Council Houses.....85

Visits in Connection with Byelaws.....41

153

-000-

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS.

#### Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14:

During the year the undermentioed premises were inspected and registered under Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, for the purpose of retailing pre-packed ice-cream:-



Situation of Premises.  
 Gilling West.  
 High Row, Melsonby.  
 High Street, Catterick.  
 High Street, Catterick.  
 Shute Road, Catterick Camp.  
 High Street, Catterick.  
 Melsonby.

Owner or Occupier.  
 Mrs. A. Elmos.  
 A.V. Robson, Esq.  
 D.G. Skill, Esq.  
 H. Stevenson, Esq.  
 J. Mathews, Esq.  
 J. Mathews, Esq.  
 A.R. Snowdon, Esq.

The total number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream, up to 31st December, 1950, numbered 16.

There are no legal standards for ice-cream, and this popular food varies much in its nutritive value. With regard to methods of preparation - The Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations came into full operation on 1st May, 1949, regulating the methods of preparation known as the "Cold Mix" and "Hot Mix" Ice-cream must not be sold or offered for sale if it has been kept at a temperature exceeding 28° F. after being frozen, and if the temperature is raised above 28° F. the heat treatment and cooling must be repeated. It would appear that very few retailers of ice-cream in the district, are familiar with the above mentioned Regulations; or, in fact, the provisions of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938. Therefore, it is considered that only by a great amount/educative work and by the energetic propagation of hygienic principles, that the co-operation of traders and retailers can be secured, and thus minimise the risk of food contamination and its attendant consequences. /of

#### Unsound Food:

The following items of food were examined during the year and condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

Quantity	Description	
3 lbs.	Strawberry jam.	)
26 lbs.	Butter.	)
2 lbs.	Scotts Oats.	)
8 ozs.	Shredded Wheat.	)
7 ozs.	Ryvita.	)
12 ozs.	Barley Kernels.	)
4 tins.	Peas.	)
1 jar.	Peas.	)
555 lbs.	Rolled Oats.	)
72 lbs.	"Sweetphat".	)
1 tin.	Soup.	)
2 tins.	Milk.	)
1 tin.	Pickle Onion.	)
3 tins.	Fruit.	)
4 jars.	Marmalade.	)
7 tins	Fish.	)

Not surrendered.

Reasons for condemnation of the above items included: Contamination by rats and mice and blown condition of tins and contents decomposing.

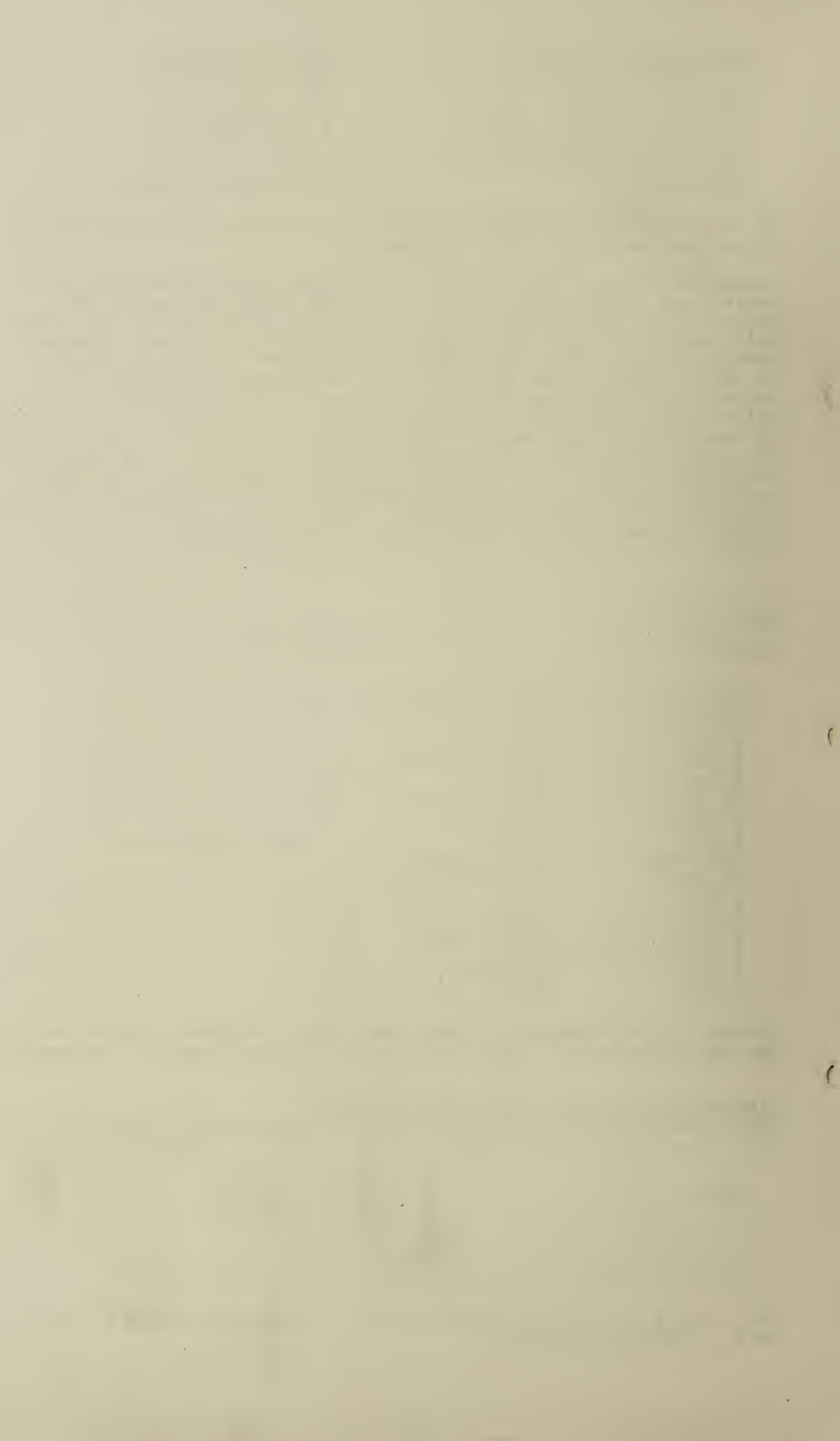
#### Licences in Respect of Slaughter-Houses:

The following Licences under Section 57 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, were renewed during the year:-

Name of Applicant	Situation of Premises.
A.E. Dodds, Esq.	Park Farm, Ravensworth.
T.W. Martin, Esq.	High Row, Melsonby.
L. Lancaster, Esq.	North Cowton.
W.S. Swainston, Esq.	High Green, Catterick.
F. Brown, Esq.	Scorton.

There are 8 licensed slaughter-houses - for the slaughter of pigs only - within the district.





### Slaughter-houses:

Generally, the objections to the private slaughter-houses within the district are as follows:-

1. Unsuitability of construction and difficulty in keeping them clean.
2. Close proximity to dwellings.
3. Nuisances, at times, from discharge of blood and offal into sewers, or onto adjoining pavement or road.
4. Lack of proper receptacles for collecting and removing refuse.
5. Impossibility of adequate inspection, due to non-notification of intention to slaughter, in accordance with the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924 and 1935.

In order that more control may be exercised over slaughter-houses, it is recommended that the Model Byelaws issued from the Ministry of Health and empowered by Section 58 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, be adopted by the Council. This is a reiteration of a recommendation made by the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report for 1937.

The Model Byelaws provide for the licensing, registering, and inspection of slaughter-houses, for preventing cruelty therein, for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, for removing filth at least once in every twenty-four hours, and requiring such slaughter-houses to be provided with a sufficient supply of water.

### Fish-frying Premises.

Undoubtedly considerable improvements have been effected in the conduct of fried fish shops and many of the unsatisfactory methods have been eliminated. At the same time, it is a trade which may be extremely offensive and objectionable unless carried out in a proper manner, the nature of the products used readily lending themselves to the creation of nuisance unless proper care is exercised. For this reason, the power of controlling the trade by means of Byelaws would be an advantage. The Council can only adopt Byelaws under Section 108 of the Public Health Act, 1936, if Section 113 of the Public Health Act, 1875 was in force on the 1st of October, 1936; or, in the event of the Council being invested with urban powers.

The Minister of Health issued a revised series of Model Byelaws relating to "Fish Frying and Offensive Trades" in 1946.

### Milk Supply.

The vast amount of present-day legislation regarding milk, provides for wider powers to improve the quality and safety of milk as it reaches the consumer. The principal alterations have been such that the supervision of milk production has become the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the supervision of pasteurising and sterilising plants that of the Food and Drugs Authorities; as detailed in the Annual Report for 1949.

Greater stress must be laid on cleanliness, in all operations connected with the production and handling of milk, including the care of the cow and the structure of buildings. The following list, sets out some of the general provisions as to cleanliness, etc:-

1. Every cowshed and every building (other than a cold store) used for keeping milk must be provided with sufficient windows or other openings communicating directly with the external air to secure adequate lighting and ventilation and must have an adequate supply of pure water.
2. Milking sheds and other buildings where milk is handled after dark must have good artificial lighting.
3. All receptacles for the storage or conveyance of water must be kept clean.
4. Drinking water for cows must be protected from contamination by drainage or foul water.
5. A dairyman must not milk in any place where it is liable to become infected or contaminated.
6. Vessels containing milk must be covered or otherwise protected from dust, dirt, flies, or other contamination.





7. Neither dirty clothing nor bedding, nor any noxious matter, must be carried through any room in which milk is kept.
8. Persons engaged in milking or in handling of milk vessels must keep their clothing and persons in a cleanly condition.
9. The cooling, bottling, sterilizing or pasteurizing of milk must not be carried on in a cowshed or in any place exposed to contamination from a cowshed, manure heap, or otherwise, neither must any apparatus for such processes be kept in places liable to contamination.
10. If infectious disease occurs in the household of a person employed in a dairy, he must at once notify the dairyman, who must immediately notify the Medical Officer of Health.
11. Pigs and poultry must not be kept in cowsheds or places in which milk or milk vessels are kept.
12. All vessels and appliances which may be brought into contact with milk must be kept clean. They must be washed after use, scalded or steamed, stored in a clean place, and not used for anything but milk.
13. Cowsheds must be kept clean, the interior walls and roof must be lime-washed, or otherwise disinfected, twice a year (April or May and September), and oftener if necessary. Painted and tiled walls may be washed instead.
14. Dung must be removed at least once a day, and must be deposited so as to render the access to the cowshed cleanly.
15. Milking must be done in a good light, whether by day or night. Dirt must be removed from the flanks, udder, and teats of the cow, and the udder and teats be wiped with a clean, damp cloth before milking begins. The hands of the milker must be clean and dry. The milking stool must be clean.
16. Immediately after milking, milk must be put into a covered receptacle or into a cool box for a suitable milk-room.
17. Milk must be cooled as soon as possible, to a temperature not more than 5° F. above that of the water supply available, unless:
  - It is going at once by road to a collecting station where it will be cooled; or
  - It is going to be made into butter, cream, or cheese; or
  - It is going to be delivered at once to the consumer.
18. Vessels the interior of which cannot be readily cleansed must not be used for milk; and churns in which milk is despatched by road or rail must be permanently marked with the name and address of the owner, and must have lids without openings, and so constructed and fitted as to prevent the access of dirt, dust, rain, or milk which has splashed above the lid.

The Council are responsible for the registration of all persons carrying on the trade of distributor and of all premises which are used as dairies, not being dairy farms, in accordance with The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 and the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950.

It is hoped that maximum use of the new legislation and strict enforcement of the various Regulations throughout the District, will result in the provision of a safe milk supply. Close co-operation between officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and sanitary officers of the Council, together with uniformity of action, is essential for the achievement of the this object, viz, a safe milk supply.

Milk (Special Designations) (New Milk) Regulations, 1949.

During the year 1950 the following have been granted to the undermentioned producers:-

Name and Address	Designation.
J.H. Crooks, Village Farm, Epploby.	"Tuberculin Tested".
S. Adamson, Ukerby Hall, Scorton.	"Accredited".
Bainbridge Bros., East Layton.	"Accredited".
W.H. Grainger, Ukerby Mill, Scorton.	"Tuberculin Tested".
Mrs. S.J. Turnbull, Middleton Tyas.	"Accredited".
Mrs. L.M. Clark, Brompton-on-Swale.	"Tuberculin Tested".
W.T. Marley, North Cowton.	"Tuberculin Tested".





Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 (Contd).

Name and Address	Designation.
J.H. Reine, Low Whashton Springs, Richmond.	"Tuberculin Tested"
Bainbridge Bros., East Layton.	"Tuberculin Tested".x
Mrs. A.D. Fife, East Layton Hall.	"Tuberculin Tested".
J.P. Alderson, Aldbrough-St. John.	"Tuberculin Tested".
R.A. & M. Wilson, Cross Hills, Scorton.	"Accredited"ø

Note: x Previously "Accredited".

ø "Tuberculin Tested" licence terminated.

Food Hygiene:

This is a highly topical and important subject, and one which requires greater attention, in order that the dangers to health associated with the improper handling of food may be minimised. The work in this connection, which has already been carried out, is quite insignificant when compared with the amount of work which is required to be done throughout the District.

It is not sufficient merely to have legislation prescribing a particular code; it is also necessary to carry out the physical work of inspecting for securing improvements in the various premises throughout the District - work which cannot be carried out systematically, until additional staff is available.

It is necessary to secure the co-operation of the trade and especially the personnel who handle and prepare food - legal action being reserved for the negligent minority. In fairness to the trade, however, a uniform Code of Practice and Requirements, based upon the existing statutory provisions, should be prepared and circulated to all persons connected with the trade.

The dissemination of information relating to food hygiene to all sections of the trade and the public, would assist in this aspect of Public Health work. This would include special clean food campaigns, lectures, demonstrations and the distribution of food hygiene literature.

The adoption by the Council of the Model Byelaws, Series I, recently issued by the Ministry of Health, would be sufficient to meet gross cases of improper handling of food.

Whilst conditions vary in the different types of premises within the District, it is possible to summarise the common defects which may be met with in the "Village Store" type of premises, as follows:-

1. Use of premises not designed to comply with the essential requirements for the sale and storage of food;
2. Use of premises which are inadequate for the storage of all the various goods offered for sale.
3. Lack of refrigerated accommodation.
4. Absence of proper facilities for personal cleansing.
5. Structural deficiencies and defects - floors, walls, ceilings constructed of unsuitable materials.
6. Absence of clean, washable overalls and headcoverings for female personnel.
7. Absence of adequate facilities for the cleansing and sterilisation of utensils.
8. Inadequate provision for protecting food from contamination by flies, etc.
9. Badly sited equipment and goods, rendering the efficient cleansing of premises difficult.
10. Lack of adequate lighting and ventilation.
11. Lack of attention to the simple rules of food hygiene.
12. Absence of satisfactory methods for preventing rodents gaining access to the premises.

Possibly the existence of some or all of the above defects may be attributed to the lamentable lack of knowledge of the statutory provisions, for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling of food.





## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE AREA.

### Public Health Act, 1936:

The following table gives particulars of informal and formal action taken under the Public Health Act, 1936, during the year under review:-

	Number of Notices Served:	
	<u>Statutory</u>	<u>Informal</u>
<u>Sections 34 - 42:</u>		
Private sewers, drains & cesspools..	-	12
<u>Section 44:</u>		
Sanitary conveniences - buildings...	-	1
<u>Section 58:</u>		
Dangerous & dilapidated buildings...	2	1
<u>Sections 61 - 71:</u>		
Byelaws - buildings & sanitation....	-	3
<u>Sections 83 - 86:</u>		
Filthy & verminous premises.....	-	1
<u>Sections 91 - 100:</u>		
Nuisances.....	6	30
<u>Sections 137 - 139:</u>		
Supply of water to houses.....	-	2
	<u>8</u>	<u>50</u>

In addition to the above, some 1,500 letters were written in connection with the daily duties of the Department.

### Private Sewers and Drains;

Although several villages within the District are provided with a water carriage system and sewage disposal works, it is known that all properties in such villages are not connected to public sewers. It is regretted that sanitary accommodation should be of the conservancy type, when a sufficient water supply and sewer is available

The Council may request connection with a public sewer, when the sewer is within 100 feet of the building - and it is recommended that this power be exercised in all applicable cases. If the Council require connection with a public sewer when the sewer is over 100 feet from the building; the cost of construction and maintenance from the sewer up to that point, must be paid by the Council.

### Sanitary Conveniences - Buildings:

In order to secure the conversion of existing insanitary closets, it is recommended that the Council give financial assistance towards the expenses reasonably incurred; as empowered by the Public Health Act, 1936.

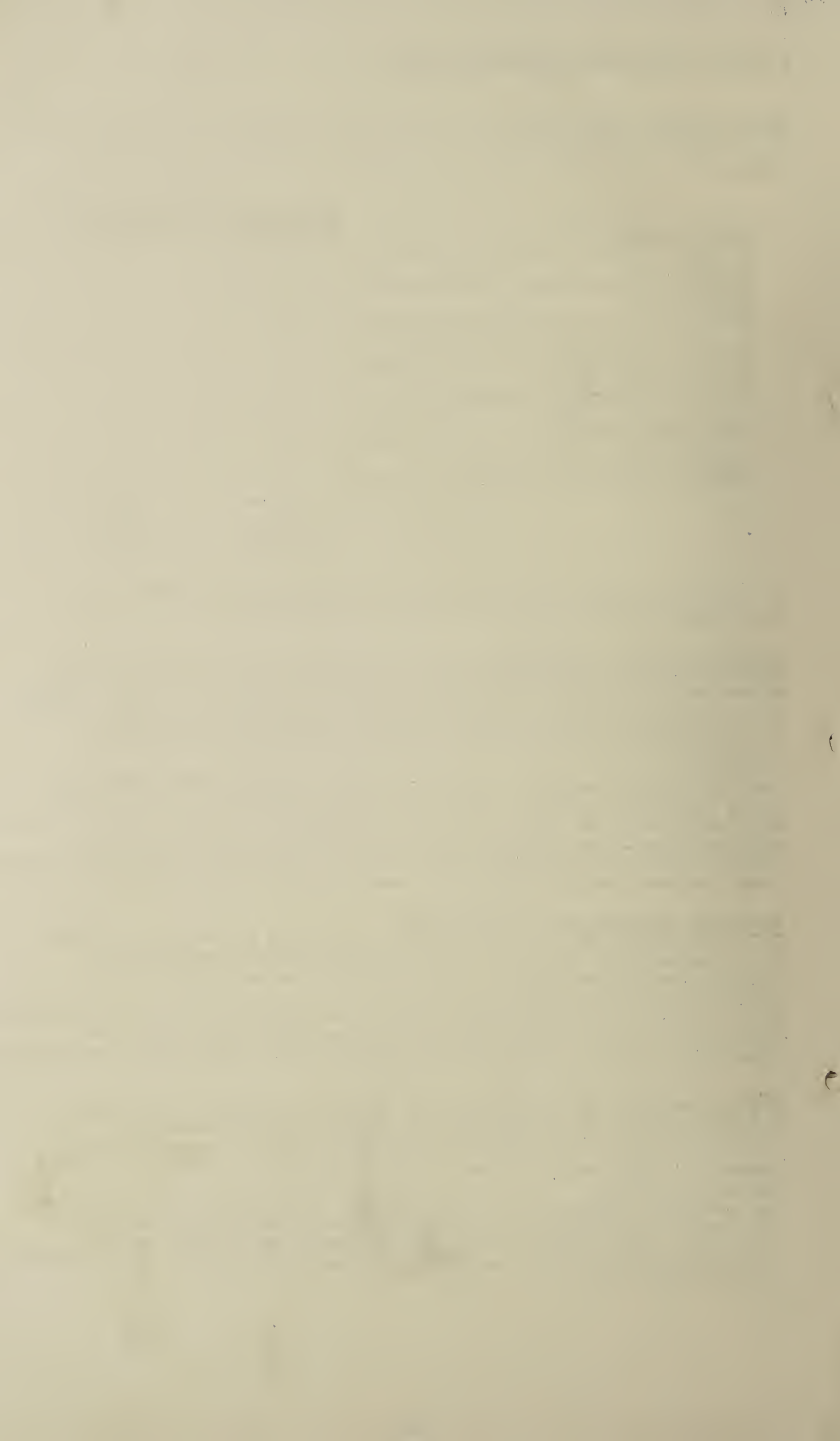
Many of the licensed premises within the District, have insufficient and unsatisfactory urinal and closet accommodation - all such premises are being inspected and formal action taken where required.

### Supply of Water to Houses:

A recent Report on the Fitness of Houses recommends that every dwelling should "have an adequate supply of Wholesome water laid on for all purposes inside the dwelling". It is regretted that there are still many houses in the area without a supply of water inside the house.

An extensive campaign has been planned for securing the provision of a water supply to all houses, where a piped water supply is available, and although its operation will occupy many months, it is anticipated that the results will fully justify the great amount of work involved.





### Infectious Diseases - Disinfection of Premises:

15 Premises were disinfected after the following cases of infectious disease:- Scarlet fever (7), diphtheria (1), poliomyelitis (4), cerebro-spinal fever (1) and tuberculosis (2).

Izal germicide and formaldehyde gas vapourisers were used for each operation.

Since the Council do not provide a disinfecting station, all articles are disinfected at the premises where the case of infectious disease occurred. At the same time inquiries are made with a view to ascertaining the source of infection, and obtaining particulars of the house and its surroundings with special regard to its sanitary condition.

### Moveable Dwellings:

In pursuance of the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 269, the Council granted three licences during the year, sanctioning the applicants to station and use caravans. The licences were all subject to the usual conditions for securing sanitary conditions.

There is one camping site within the District, known as Swale-View Camping Ground, Reeth Road, Richmond. The number of caravans permitted on this site is limited to fifty, and may only be stationed between the 1st March and 31st October, in any year. The owner has been requested to provide a sufficient number of W.C.s and ablutions on a water-borne system, connected to an approved type of septic tank and filter.

It is recommended that the Council make byelaws for promoting cleanliness in, and the habitable condition of, tents, vans, sheds and similar structures used for human habitation, and generally for the prevention of nuisances, as empowered by the Public Health Act, 1936, Subsection (4) of Section 268. The Ministry of Health have issued a series of Model Byelaws.

### Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Visits During the Year:

#### General Sanitation:

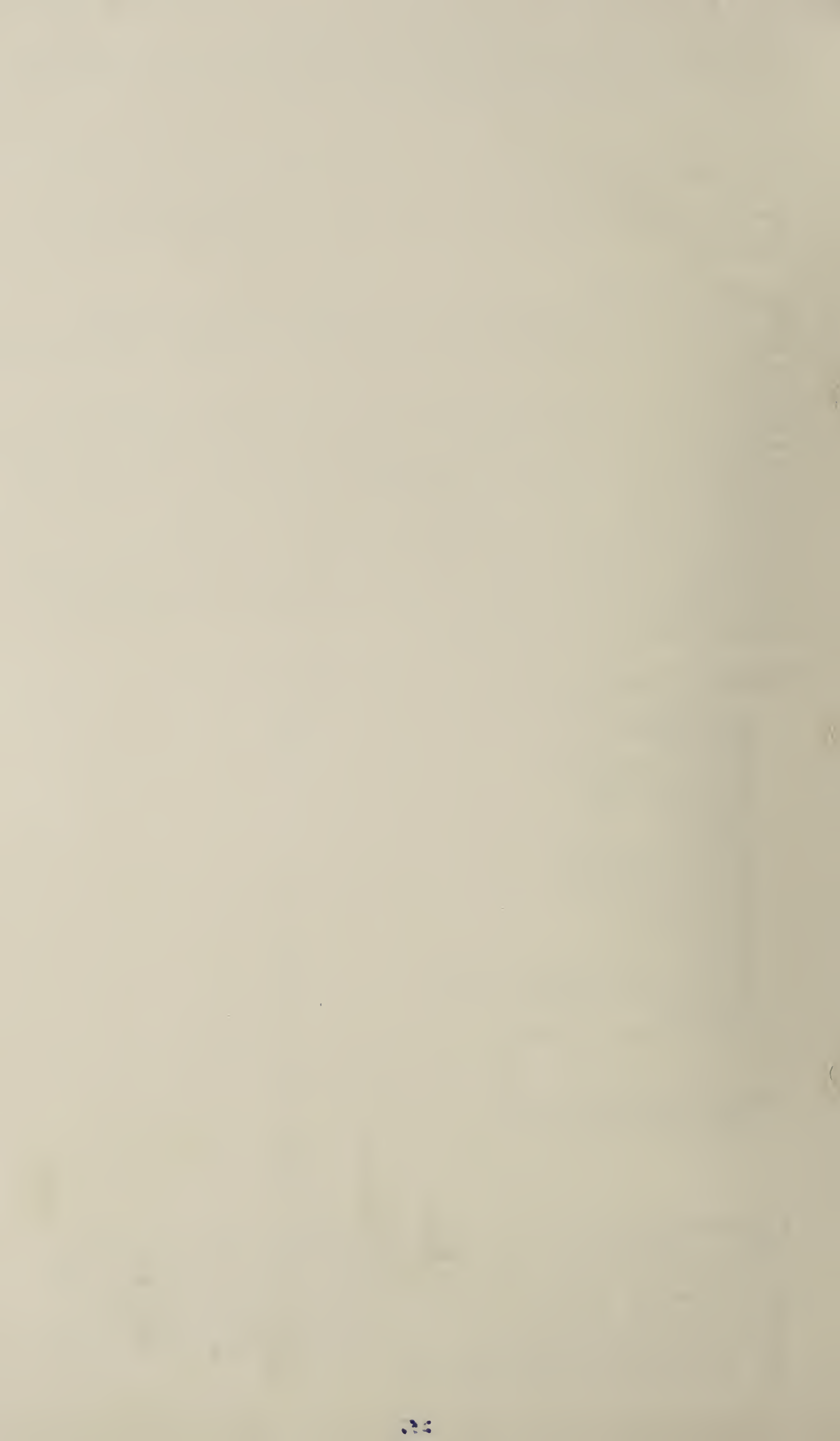
Water Supply	245
Drainage	284
Stables & Piggeries	4
Offensive Trades	1
Fried Fish Shops	3
Caravans	1
Public Conveniences	44
Licensed Premises	6
Refuse Collection	4
Refuse Disposal	6
Rats & Mice	9
Schools	3
Shops	11
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	38
Dangerous Buildings	2
Petroleum	1
Requisitioned Premises	34

#### Infectious Diseases:

Visits Re Disinfection	15
Diseases - Animals	8
	<hr/>
	719
	<hr/>

### The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949:

This new Act came into operation on 31st March, 1950, when the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, ceased to have effect, and the Infestation Order, 1943, was revoked. This Act places a duty on the Council to take the necessary steps to keep the District free from rats and mice. Where the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is satisfied that a local authority have failed to carry out their functions under the Act, in relation to rats and mice, the provisions of Section 12 apply.



The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (Contd).

The duties of local authorities under this Act are as follows:-

It shall be the duty of every local authority to take such steps as may be necessary to secure so far as practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice, and in particular-

- (a) from time to time carry out such inspections as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid;
- (b) to destroy rats and mice on land of which they are the occupier and otherwise to keep such land as far as practicable free from rats and mice;
- (c) to enforce the duties of owners and occupiers of land under the following provisions of this part of the Act, and to carry out such operations as are authorised by those provisions.
- (2) Every local authority shall keep such records and make such reports relating to their functions under this part of this Act as may be required by any directions given by the Minister thereunder.

At the present time local authorities are entitled to a 50% grant, subject to compliance with the following conditions:-

The local authority must-

- (a) maintain an organisation adequate to the requirements for effective rodent control according to the conditions of infestation in its area;
- (b) comply with the Ministry's appropriate requirements on the methods to be employed;
- (c) pay special attention to efficient rodent control in sewers, refuse dumps within its own administrative area or under its own direct control, refuse destructor and its other public service properties, and, unless specifically exempted by the Ministry, carry out periodic treatment in accordance with the guidance given by the Ministry; and
- (d) take effective action for the control of rats and mice in all surface properties to which directions given under the (now revoked) Infestation Order, 1943, apply.

The importance of preserving as much food as possible and of preventing the destruction and contamination of food by pests is an urgent and important matter, which can only be effected by an efficient and adequate rodent control organisation. Quite apart from their destructive habits, causing them to be a factor of considerable economic importance, rats are definitely carriers of disease, and as such constitute an ever-present menace to the public health.

It is recommended that the Council consider the employment of a sufficient number of rodent operators, to carry out this essential work.

Diseases of Animals Acts - Anthrax Order, 1938:

One case of anthrax in an animal was notified during the year. Brief details of this case are appended hereunder:-

13th March, 1950: Bull owned by Mr. Cole, Newsham, died and was removed to Knackers' yard, Newsham. The spleen of the animal was found to be discoloured and anthrax suspected. Blood was obtained for microscopical examination, and the Ministry of Agriculture District Veterinary Surgeon confirmed that anthrax was present.

14th March, 1950: All carcasses were removed from the premises and destroyed by burning. The premises, utensils, vehicles, etc., were thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Clothing used by persons connected with the Knackers' yard, was destroyed by burning. Details of all known contacts were recorded. The milk supply was investigated.





Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948:

The following table gives particulars of work under these Acts carried out during the year:

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

	No. of Inspection.	No. of Inspector.	No. of Notices.
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 are to be enforced by the Council....	2	10	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is to be enforced by the Council.....	30	21	-
Total:-	32	31	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars.	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.
Want of Cleanliness.....	-	-	-
Overcrowding.....	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature....	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation.....	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage - floors	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:-			
insufficient.....	-	-	2*
unsuitable or defective....	-	-	-
not separate for sexes.....	-	-	-
Total:-	-	-	2

\* Referred back to H.M. Inspector - Crown Factories, Sec. 150.

3. OUTWORK - SECTIONS 110 & 111.

Nature of Work.	No. of out-workers	No. of cases of default	No. of prosecutions.
Wearing apparel - Making, etc.....	One	Nil	Nil

No. of instances  
of work in unwhole-  
some premises

Nil.

Notices served.

Nil.

Prosecutions.

Nil.

Petroleum Acts, 1926-1936. Petroleum Order, 1929:

During the year 21 licences to keep petroleum-spirit were renewed;  
4 new Licences were issued and 4 Licences cancelled.

*Austin Priestman.*

Medical Officer of Health.

August 1951.

